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NOTES ON THE UMBELLIFERAE OF NEW ENGLAND.

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AFTER a lapse of just two years since the publication of the Preliminary List of New England Plants,—II. Umbelliferae (RHODORA, I, pp. 159–160), I have endeavored to revise the list and bring the corrections and additions to date. The genera are arranged, as before, alphabetically.

Berula angustifolia, Mert. & Koch. The authority for this species was wrongly ascribed to Koch.

Bifora radians, Bieb. By a typographical error the generic name was misspelled in my list.

Coelopleurum actaeifolium, Coulter & Rose. The *Coelopleurum* of Eastern North America must now be referred to this species. *C. Gmelini*, Ledeb., is confined to Alaska. Our New England plant was first described by Michaux, Fl. Bor. Am. I, 1803, p. 166, as *Ligusticum actaeifolium* (see North American Umbelliferae, Coulter & Rose, Washington, 1900, p. 142).

Conium maculatum, L. I have seen in the Gray Herbarium a specimen of this species collected by Mr. A. W. Driggs, in East Hartford, Connecticut, on June 26, 1899. A cross should be placed against this in my list.

Coriandrum sativum, L. Professor E. S. Burgess collected this species at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in August, 1893. Through the kindness of Dr. J. N. Rose I have been enabled to see one of Prof. Burgess's specimens deposited in the National Museum Herbarium in Washington. On the label I read, "Occasionally escaped from cultivation by the Portuguese." It should be represented in my list by a cross and I enter it as it is desirable to make a record of escapes which may become more or less established.

Crantzia lineata, Nutt. Mr. A. A. Eaton (RHODORA, II, p. 168) reports this species from Exeter and Newmarket, New Hampshire. He has kindly sent me specimens from the latter place, taken in August, 1899. A cross should represent this in my list.

Eryngium amethystinum, L. Judge J. R. Churchill found this species abundant in one locality in waste ground at the head of the beach, at Nahant, Massachusetts, on July 29, 1899. I have seen specimens from this locality in his herbarium, and I think it is worth while to record such escapes in view of their future behavior. It should be entered with a cross in my list.

Eryngium yuccifolium, Michx. This name should take the place of *E. aquaticum*, L. which has proved, through recent investigations, to be *E. virginianum*, Lam. (Britten & Baker, Jour. Bot. XXXVIII, 1900, p. 243.)

Foeniculum vulgare, Gaertn. Mr. Hubert Lyman Clark of Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan, has recorded in RHODORA, III, 1901, p. 88, his finding of the Fennel at Woods Hole, Massachusetts in 1899 and 1900. He did not preserve any specimens. Mr. Clark writes me under date of April 13 last, "The *Foeniculum* admitted of no doubts so I did not press any. I found it the last of July, 1899 and the 24th of July, 1900, at the same spot, but I can give you no further information about it, except that it was growing with other adventitious plants on a dump." A line under Massachusetts should be placed against this name in my list.

Hydrocotyle umbellata, L. I have seen in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club a specimen of this species from Oxford, Connecticut, collected in September, 1885, by Mr. E. B. Harger, and recorded in RHODORA, II, p. 125. A cross should represent this in my list.

Ligusticum scoticum, L. By a typographical error this genus was referred to *Levisticum* in my list. The specific name should retain the letter "h", as found in L., Sp. Pl., I, 1753, p. 250.

Pimpinella Anisum, L. This species was wrongly ascribed in my list to Willdenow.

Sanicula canadensis, L. In RHODORA, II, p. 168, Mr. A. A. Eaton records this species from Seabrook and Kensington, New Hampshire among deciduous trees. He has kindly sent me a specimen from the Kensington locality collected by him in 1898, and I am glad to place a cross against the species in my list.

Sanicula gregaria, Bicknell. This species was collected in New Hampshire on the wooded banks of the Connecticut River, at Walpole on August 2, 1899, by Mr. M. L. Fernald. I have seen his specimens in the Gray Herbarium, and a cross should represent this in my list.

Sanicula trifoliata, Bicknell. This species was collected at Manchester, Maine, by Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner as early as 1873. A specimen is in the New England Botanical Club Herbarium where I have examined it. It has also been taken at Alstead, New Hampshire, by Mr. Fernald in 1899. I have seen a specimen from this locality and the two States should each be represented by a cross in my list.

Sium Carsonii, Durand. The more I see of this plant the more I am convinced that it is only an aquatic variety or mere form or state of *cicutaeifolium*. The peculiar nondescript character of the leaves and entire plant in its extreme immersed form tends to this conclusion, and I have in my herbarium a series of specimens showing a complete gradation from the typical *cicutaeifolium* to the typical *Carsonii*. The immersed form fruits much less frequently and, as is natural, the fruit is somewhat reduced but its size seems to depend upon the degree of immersion of the plant. The amount of variation in the shape of the leaves from *cicutaeifolium* also depends upon the degree of immersion, and it all tends to show, to my mind, that *Carsonii* has been evolved from *cicutaeifolium* and is certainly no more than a variety of it, as intermediate forms exist in abundance to show this connection.

Taenidia integerrima, Drude. This name should take the place of *Pimpinella integerrima*, Gray. Our native species has proved, according to the opinion of recent monographers, to be generically distinct from the old world *Pimpinella*.

Thaspium aureum, Nutt. (*Thaspium trifoliatum aureum* Britton). This species is credited to New England in the Monograph of the North American Umbelliferae, Coulter and Rose, Washington, 1900, p. 146, and to Rhode Island in Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora, II, 1897, p. 518. Professor Coulter, Dr. Rose and Dr. Britton have kindly furnished me with information as to their authority for these statements. The reference to New England is either a mistake or it was based on tradition, and was made from previous records, as no specimens from New England have ever been seen by the authors of

either work. These records are readily traced to the Gray Manual, 6th edition, where the range is given as, "throughout the Atlantic States" etc. Now in the Revision of the North American Umbelliferae, Coulter and Rose, published in 1888, it is very clearly shown, on page 82, that great confusion has existed in regard to the species of *Thaspium* and that most herbarium specimens labelled *Thaspium aureum*, belong to the apterous fruited plants now included in the genus *Zizia*. There is not the slightest doubt that in this way *Thaspium aureum* was included in the Gray Manual, and this range has been copied into many of our local floras.

Dr. Britton has seen no New England *Thaspium aureum*, and his reference to Rhode Island is based upon "Plants of Rhode Island," J. L. Bennett, Providence, 1888, in which both *Thaspium aureum* and the variety *atropurpureum* are credited to the State. Bennett's statement as to the occurrence of the species in Rhode Island is doubtless based upon the same misconception, for no specimens from the State exist in the Herbarium of Brown University or in any private herbaria that I can find. I have examined a great many plants of so-called *Thaspium aureum* and of *Zizia aurea* from over New England with the kind assistance of Dr. Rose and every plant has turned out to be the latter species, *Zizia aurea*. For years past I have tried without success to see a New England *Thaspium aureum* either in the field or in an herbarium, and I feel very safe in saying that as far as we know at present the species does not grow with us. I trust that no future list will include this species as a New England plant unless an authentic specimen exists to prove the statement. I have spoken thus at length upon this subject as I think it is important to have a clear understanding as to the position of this species in New England, and I hope that it will stimulate an active search for *Thaspium aureum*, especially in the southern and western borders of our States.

Thaspium aureum, var. *atropurpureum*, Coulter & Rose. This form should stand as the earliest correct combination under the genus *Thaspium*, instead of *Thaspium atropurpureum*, Nutt. The sole authority for this variety as a New England plant is Bennett's Plants of Rhode Island, referred to above, where the plant is credited to "Warwick, Olney." As no trace of Olney's specimen can be found, if indeed it ever existed, and as the most diligent search of New England botanists has never brought this variety to light either before or since

Mr. Bennett's publication, I propose to drop the name from my list until actual specimens exist to prove its presence here.

Zizia aurea, var. *obtusifolia*, Bissell. This form was discovered by Mr. C. H. Bissell in Salisbury, Connecticut, on June 18, 1900, and published in *RHODORA*, II, p. 225. The type specimen is deposited in the Gray Herbarium where I have examined it. It should be entered with a cross in my list.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

A SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS.

IN Boston and its suburbs a number of persons who take a keen interest in wild flowers have united to form a "Society for the Protection of Native Plants." The object of this society is to check the wholesale destruction to which many of our native plants are exposed, — a destruction often a matter of pure thoughtlessness in the excessive picking of flowers, and unnecessary pulling of roots, or an extensive collecting of flowers and plants for sale.

It is the intention of the society to publish brief articles, or leaflets, calling the attention of thoughtful people to the matter, and to point out what plants especially need protection and in what way the desired end may be best affected. These leaflets will be distributed to teachers in our schools, to flower missions and village improvement societies, and in such other places as it may seem that they will be effective.

This movement for the protection of native plants has the approval of the New England Botanical Club, which, as a body, feels keenly the loss or great reduction of many plants once more or less abundant in the neighborhood of our large cities.

For information in regard to the Society for the Protection of Native Plants, or its leaflets, application may be made to

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